

# Dallas Herald.

LATIMER & SWINDELLS,

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NO. 41.

## THE DALLAS HERALD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LATIMER & SWINDELLS.

J. W. LATIMER, J. W. SWINDELLS.

TERMS: \$2.00 per volume of 52 numbers, if paid in advance; or \$2.50 if not paid in advance.

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All communications must be addressed to the Editor.

### Democratic Meeting in Collin.

In pursuance of a public call, the Democracy of Collin met at the Court-house, in McKinney, April 9th, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Convention.

On motion, Judge Geo. H. Pegues, was chosen President, and Thos. J. Brown, and J. J. Howe, were appointed Secretaries. After a brief address, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, a committee of eleven (one from each beat) was appointed, by the chair, to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the convention, and also to present the names of suitable persons to represent the county in the State convention. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz:

Jno. L. Lovejoy, Jr., Lewis Sherry, Sam'l P. Brown, Moses Jones, A. J. Caldwell, Jacob Bues, F. J. Vance, J. J. Howe, Alex. Berry, Beni. White, and Zachariah Jackson.

The committee reported the following: WHEREAS, The chairman of the State Central Committee, has issued a call for a convention, to be held at Houston, on the 22d day of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Commissioner of the General Land Office; and whereas the democracy of Collin, are in favor of a thorough organization of the party throughout the State; therefore be it—

Resolved, That we cordially approve of holding said convention, and will abide by and support the nominees of the same.

Resolved, That one delegate from each beat be elected by this convention, to represent this county in the State convention, the delegates having power to substitute others in their stead, in case they are unable to attend.

Resolved, That five delegates be elected to represent the county at large.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State convention be authorized to sign and deliver to the county in the Congressional convention.

Resolved, That the course of our distinguished Representative in Congress, the Hon. John H. Reagan, has fulfilled all our just expectations, when we elected him to his present position, and that we cordially recommend him for re-election to the same.

Resolved, That in Mr. Sam'l Bogart, of this county, we recognize a man of sterling integrity, a democrat of long standing, devoted to the principles of the democratic party, a strict constructionist, and that we recommend him to the favorable consideration of the State convention for the office of Lt. Governor.

Resolved, That Jacob Stearns, Hon. M. W. Allen, Sam'l P. Brown, John M. Sanborns, John B. Martin, Jesse Short, Harrison Brummett, Moses Jones, Addison Wilson, Hon. Jacob Bues, and F. J. Vance, be elected delegates to represent the different beats.

Resolved, That Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, Alex. Berry, Rob't W. Carpenter, Wm. A. Brown, and David Melton, be elected delegates to represent the county at large.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the President and Secretaries were requested to sign the proceedings of the meeting, and forward them to State Gazette, Houston Telegraph, Dallas Herald, and Advance Guard, with request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in McKinney, Saturday, May 21st, to ratify the nominations for State officers, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature, and to adopt measures to secure concert of action, in the selection of a candidate for Governor.

GEO. H. PEGUES, Pres.  
Thos. J. Brown, } Secretaries.  
J. J. Howe, }

It is with pleasure we hear of the strenuous efforts making to build up the railroads of Texas. The following table, carefully compiled, will show the contrast between what we are compelled to endure from the Gulf monopoly and waning, and what we could obtain from railroads. It applies to every other section of the State:

FOR ONE HUNDRED MILES.  
1 bushel of corn - \$0 05 1-2  
1 bushel of wheat - 05  
1 barrel of flour - 20  
1 hog, 200 pounds - 20  
1 barrel pork - 80  
1 steer, 1500 pounds - 1 50  
1 cord of wood - 3 00  
1000 feet of oak lumber - 4 43  
1000 feet poplar lumber - 2 29

Pine lumber brought on a railroad from Eastern Texas, would not cost more than \$12.00 per thousand feet for freight, perhaps much less. The original cost would be about the same, making the whole cost here \$24.00, or about two ty dollars less than we now pay.

We suffer at present enormously from the high tariff of charges paid on freight crossing the Gulf. A freight bill was lately sent us in which one dollar per barrel for dry barrels had been charged; and we have freight bills in our possession where the freight charged by the steamer is more than the amount paid on the same freight to the wagoner. At this distance from the coast, such a disproportion is a severe oppression, and deserving the public notice of the press.

It will be seen by the above table, that with railroads, we could cash all our wheat and corn for the New Orleans market. We could dispose freely of our beefs, mules and mares, and this interior country, while one of the healthiest on the globe, would be one of the thrichest and most desirable in every point of view.

Occasionally we make many sacrifices to the monopoly, to our own detriment.

### Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Parker county, held at the Court-house in the town of Weatherford, on the 2nd day of April, 1859, according to previous notice. The following proceedings were had:

On motion, John Godfrey, was called to the chair, and A. J. Ball, appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. Price, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the object of the meeting. During the retirement of said Committee, which consisted of the following named gentlemen: John James, Barney Richey, James Kidwell, John F. Porter, James Godfrey, and John H. Phelps, chairman, Wm. B. Shannon, was called on to address the meeting, which he did in an eloquent and appropriate manner. He also reviewed his course as Representative in the last Legislature, in which he assured the settlers upon the frontier that he had done all in his power to promote their interest; and pledged himself still to do so, if re-elected.

After which the committee returned and through their chairman, John H. Phelps, reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Great questions are now dividing the people of different sections of this Union, in regard to the fundamental structure of our Government, and the powers delegated to it. And, whereas, the time is rapidly approaching when it will again devolve on the people of this State to select officers to administer the Government of the same.— And, whereas, the democratic party is the only party that can organize throughout the United States sound constitutional principles. And, whereas, that organization can only be expected by the several counties holding conventions and sending delegates to a State Convention, to be held at the city of Houston, on the 22d day of May, next.— And, whereas, the great democratic State of Texas, has always triumphed by adhering to this system of organization. Therefore, be it—

Resolved, That we, the democracy of Parker county, heartily concur in, and unanimously reaffirm the principles of the Democratic party of the Union, and the Constitution as embodied in the platform of the National Democratic Convention, held in Cincinnati in June, 1856, as a true exposé of their position, faith and opinions; believing them to embrace the only doctrines which can preserve the equal rights of the States.

Resolved, 2d, That we believe it essential for the success of the principles which we hold in common with our Democratic brethren of the different States, that there should be unity of action on the part of all democrats throughout the Union, and to secure this end, we appoint delegates to represent the Democracy of Parker county in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Houston, on the 22d day of May, next.

Resolved, 3d, That it is the duty of all true and good citizens to zealously and fearlessly meet the present exciting slavery issue, brought about by the recklessness of the fanatics of the North, and provoked by them, until the harmony, permanency and prosperity of the Union itself is imperilled.

Resolved, 4th, That we denounce any law of Congress, making the foreign slave trade piracy, at a usurpation of power not warranted by the Constitution of the United States, and ought to be repealed.

Resolved, 5th, We denounce abolition Black Republicanism, Nullification, Secession and Disunion, as elements of discord and distraction; each having a common purpose, weakening the bonds of our glorious Union, and every lover of his country should be found in united opposition to them.

Resolved, 6th, That our delegates to the Houston Convention be, and they are hereby requested to vote for, and use all honorable measures to secure the nomination of John H. Reagan, for the office of Governor.

Resolved, 7th, That we recommend E. E. Lott, for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, 8th, That we recommend Frank White, for commissioner of the General Land Office.

Resolved, 9th, That the chairman appoint eight delegates to attend the State Convention. The following named gentlemen were appointed by the chairman as delegates to the State Convention: A. T. Obenchain, A. J. Hunter, A. J. Ball, J. Matlock, John Godfrey, Wm. F. Pender, J. P. Cate and Dr. Hard.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed are hereby authorized to appoint proxies to cast their votes in the Convention in case they should fail to attend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the "Frontier News," "State Gazette," and "Dallas Herald," and that they be requested to publish the same.

JOHN GODFREY, Chair.  
A. J. BALL, Sec.

EMIGRATION TO ARIZONA.—We are in receipt of a few lines from Col. Lockridge, dated San Antonio, March 9th, in which he informs us that he is succeeding much beyond his most sanguine expectations, and will be in our city in a few days. He says a train of six wagons and thirty men left San Antonio a week ago for Arizona, and that a large emigration will go this spring from Houston, Texas. We noticed a letter in the Herald of the 8th from Col. Lockridge which he repudiates all connection with any filibustering movement (as imputed to him by some of our contemporaries) and says:

"Our intention is to peacefully and legitimately emigrate to the proposed Territory of Arizona, to work the mines, and otherwise develop the resources of the country. And in doing this it is usual and necessary to arm the emigrants against the Indians while in transit, and after arriving in that Territory; and in doing this the Association expects the support and acquiescence of the Federal Government, and not the opposition of any of its officials either civil or military."

"The time of starting will be about the 10th of April from Victoria, Texas. For any further information address the agent at New Orleans until further notice."

Col. L. says the grass is rising rapidly and the prospects for fine crops is good. Cattle is fat and corn cheap, ranging about 35c. per bushel in San Antonio, and from 40 to 50c. in Victoria.

The New York City Club has raised \$2000 to send the territory to Murphy.

### Hon. John H. Reagan.

As Judge Reagan occupies a prominent position before the country, and is admitted by all who know him, to be a man of honesty and talent, the following brief notice of his early history may not be uninteresting to his numerous admirers.

Mr. Reagan came to Texas when quite a youth, and settled eventually at Palestine, Anderson county. He was poor, uneducated and destitute of the common necessities of life. He had no friends nor relations to assist or advise him. Although he was unlearned, he was remarkably fond of books, and from his devoting much time to reading, he acquired the reputation amongst casual observers, of being rather indolent and unpromising.

He studied surveying, and was employed by a company to assist in that laborious business. He took with him some law books, and whilst surveying, studied by the campfires. He was at length admitted to the bar, and was ridiculed by the would be knowing ones, for attempting to perform the duties of a profession of which it was supposed a poor, laboring young man, must be almost totally ignorant.

About this time a favorable opportunity occurred to test the skill and knowledge of young Reagan. A company of land speculators, in Eastern Texas, had promised to give to settlers upon their lands, small homesteads, upon condition they should become settlers and make certain specified improvements. These settlers, having complied with the conditions, applied for titles to their lands, and were refused. They were told that they should have the stipulated amount of land, but not where they had settled and made themselves homes. Of course the settlers were greatly distressed, at the prospect of losing their labor, and being turned, destitute, out of doors.

Mr. Reagan, about this time, visited these poor settlers, with whom he sympathized, and whose legal rights he undertook to defend. The suits were finally disposed of in the Supreme Court at Austin. Able lawyers were employed by the company, and it was supposed that the inexperienced attorney of settlers would stand but a slim chance of success in an encounter with men of science, experience and acknowledged ability. But great was the astonishment of those who witnessed the management, and listened to the eloquence of the young lawyer, that he should have won his case, and his grateful clients retained possession of their homesteads.

A man of Mr. Reagan's qualities could not long remain in obscurity. In 1847, he was elected as a Representative in the State Legislature, where he acquired many friends by an honest and a frank discharge of his duties. He was afterwards nominated as a candidate for District Judge, and elected. He performed the duties of that office with distinguished ability, and acknowledged integrity, dispensing even-handed justice, alike to poor and rich, to friend and foe.

From the bench, Judge Reagan was chosen as a Representative in the Congress of the United States—a position that he has filled with great judgment and ability, a credit to himself, and an honor to the State that sent him. Judge Reagan is altogether a self-made man, possessing talents of no ordinary character, and destined, no doubt, to a career of usefulness and popularity that shall place him on an equal footing with the few really great men of the present age.—*Texian Advocate.*

### Public Document.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs,  
January 7th, 1858.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of a letter, dated the 4th of November last, from Messrs. William Farmer, Benjamin and William Sanders, J. H. Hazard and others, relative to depredations alleged to have been committed by the Indians residing upon the Brazos Reserve, accompanied by the affidavits of certain persons as to the thefts, to which I would reply:

The only jurisdiction with which his office is vested in depredation claims, is derived from the Intercourse Act of June 30, 1834; but that act having never been extended over the State of Texas, there is no power, consequently, here to give relief in the premises.

Without commenting upon the insufficiency of the evidence adduced to sustain the charges against any particular Indian or set of Indians, or of the parties failing to establish the value of the property lost, I will merely state the requirements of the 17th Section of said Act, wherever this office can interpose to show in what mode claimants should proceed.

It must first be shown that the Indian committing the wrong must belong to a tribe in amity with the United States; if committed in the Indian country the party suffering must show that he was lawfully there, or the Indian must pass from the Indian country into a State or Territory and commit the injury. Then the citizen himself, or his attorney or representative must make application to the proper superintendent or agent, who upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall make application to the tribe for satisfaction and if the tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent or agent to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury, and in the mean time, in respect to the property stolen or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party an eventual indemnification. Yet it is provided, that such injured party, his representative or attorney shall in no way attempt to seek private satisfaction or revenge, and to that end must make oath.

Whereupon if the claim is admitted by the Indians to be just, or shall be considered by the Department as fully proven, compensation is to be made out of the annuities coming to the tribe, or if they have none then out of the Treasury; Congress first making an appropriation to meet it.

Very respectfully,  
Your obt. serv't,  
J. W. DENVER, Commiss'r.

Hon. J. H. REAGAN,  
of the House of Representatives.

Public notice has been given that the Maryland State Lottery will take place by the laws of the State on the 21st inst.

### Army Orders.

THE MEXICAN SLAVE TRADE.—RIGHT OF WAY TO WILD CAT'S BAND.

The following order appears in the San Antonio papers:

HEAD QUARTERS, Department of Texas,  
SAN ANTONIO, March, 3d, 1859.  
Special Orders,  
No. 12.

1. Information having been received at these Headquarters to the effect that a lawless band of armed men is being organized in the vicinity for the purpose of proceeding to Mexico to capture runaway negroes, and to sell them, and divide the proceeds amongst the company, the commanding officer of Fort Duncan, Texas, will immediately take steps to prevent such a movement. To do so, he is authorized to use, in addition to the company of Infantry at his post, companies "L" and "F," 1st Artillery, company "D," 1st Infantry, and company "B," 1st Infantry, at Fort Clark. He will immediately dispatch an intelligent officer to communicate with the nearest Mexican authorities and inform them of this movement, and urge them to give notice of the presence of any lawless bands of Americans on Mexican soil; where they crossed the Rio Grande and their probable return route. The commanding officer of Fort Duncan will use all the exertions in his power to capture the marauders, and turn them over to the civil authorities—the property in their possession will be taken out and carefully preserved.

2. American citizens engaged in lawful commerce with the Mexican States will not be interfered with.

3. The Secretary of the Interior having authorized the return to Arkansas of Wild Cat's band of Seminole Indians, and a responsible agent having been sent to accompany them, they will be allowed to pass through Texas without molestation. They will be permitted to take all their own property with them, but any belonging to Mexicans will be taken from the Indians and returned to their proper owners.

4. The Quartermaster's Department will employ an expressman to carry orders to Fort Duncan, and direct him to report at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General as soon as possible.

By order of Brevet Major Gen. Twigg:  
JOHN WITHERS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

Piccolomini Killed by White.—What was thought of his late sojourn at the "House," in this city, the following incident is worthy of notice, as natural as it is most interesting.

A gentleman residing in the northern part of the State, received a letter, last week, from his sister who had been attending school in Kentucky, stating that she would be on a certain day at the Spencer House, where her friends of hers were going, and that she would look for him to arrive in good season and accompany her home.

The brother, Alfred, came at once, for he had not seen his sister for nearly two years, having passed much of that time in New York, and, on arriving at the hotel, asked for Miss — and the number of her room. Hoping to surprise her agreeably, he thought he would go unannounced, having learned the floor and the position of the apartment. Just before he reached the room he saw his sister, as he supposed, coming out. She was small and plump, as when he saw her last, and thought he would conceal himself behind the wall of the hall until she came opposite.

He did so, and in another moment a pair of little feet were falling in pedal music upon the floor. She was within reach of him. It was she, of course, he thought, although the gathering shadows of the evening rendered objects somewhat indistinct. The little head with dark tresses, and humming of an air—always his sister's habit—made him confident. He would hesitate no longer; so he extended his arms, and clasping the diminutive figure before him, and bending down and imprinting three or four cordial kisses on one of the most delicious of mouths, he asked, "Don't you know your brother, you little rogue?"

The "little rogue" looked blank with amazement, and then, muttering something very sweet but not intelligible, slipped out of his half-clothing arms, and retreated in the direction her head had come.

Alfred now saw he must have made a mistake, and, as no one appeared, he went to the senior proprietor to explain the awkward position in which he had been placed, having no desire to be compelled to be shot at or be shot by some genuine brother.

The Colonel, who was well acquainted with Alfred, informed him that he had mistaken Piccolomini for his sister.

For the first time the brother learned that the diminutive divinity was in the city, and immediately wrote her an apology, saying he could not regret what had occurred on his own account, but would, if she desired it, on her's. He had no idea he was pressing the Psychean lips of the loveliest and most fascinating songstress in the world, and that the mistake had only taken place because she was as beautiful as his sister. She had his most humble apology for what had occurred, and if she would not be satisfied, he would return her what he had taken.

When this note was translated to the bewitching Marie, and she was assured of its sincerity, she laughed immoderately, and said she had supposed perhaps kissing a pretty girl (here she looked very archly) on meeting her, was an American custom. It had frightened her at first, but now she did not care, for, said she, in her attractive English-Tuscan, "Ze keess deed me no 'arm—indeed it was not so dees—vat you say eet is!—dees-a-grable."

SOUTHERN TRADE.—The Tribune says—New York is overrun with Southern buyers, and the merchants here are as wild after Southern trade as they were two years since after Western trade.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE.—Washington, Mar. 24.—The Government has received advice of the capture of a slave by the U. S. steamer Vixen, in St. Joseph's Bay, Calhoun county, West Florida.

There are further reports of six or seven persons captured in the same manner.

### The Sickles and Key Affair.

We have already published the fact, announced by telegraphic dispatch, that Mr. Daniel Sickles, a member of the House of Representatives from New York, had killed the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, Mr. Philip Barton Key.

In the St. Louis Republican, of the 28th ult., we find the following particulars of this unhappy affair:

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of the domestic difficulties of Mr. Sickles, which led to the killing of Key on Friday. Mr. Sickles received an anonymous letter stating with precision to minute as to make suspicion imperative that Mr. Key had rented a house on Fifteenth street, above K street, from a negro woman, and that he was in the habit of meeting Mrs. Sickles there two or three times a week or oftener. The person and dress of Mrs. Sickles was accurately described, and the usual time specified. Accompanied by a friend Mr. Sickles went to the house, and found every statement of the anonymous writer corroborated. Mr. Key had taken the house, and he had constantly met there a lady resembling very closely in description Mrs. Sickles. Mr. Sickles still clung to the hope that the person who had stooped to the baseness of making such charges, under the veil of secrecy, might have thoroughly deceived him, and that Mrs. Sickles was not the lady in question. He accordingly requested his friend, Mr. George Woodbridge, of New York, to watch the place from the window of a house just opposite.

On Saturday no meeting took place, and the woman in charge seems to have stated that none had occurred since Wednesday. On Saturday evening Mr. Sickles, resolved no longer to play the spy upon his honor, determined to confront his wife directly with his suspicions. At first Mrs. Sickles strongly denied her guilt, but her husband asking her whether on Wednesday previous she had not entered the house on the 15th in a certain particular dress, and concealed by a hood, she cried out: "I am betrayed and lost," and appeared, naked, before him, and begged mercy and pardon. Mr. Sickles said he would not harm her, since he believed her the victim of a scoundrel, but that he had a right to a full confession. Two ladies in the house were sent for as witnesses, and in their presence Mr. Sickles made a full confession in writing, stating that her connection with Mr. Key had commenced in April last, under Mr. Sickles' roof, but that Mr. Key had since hired a house 15th street, in which they had constantly met. Mrs. Sickles' confession was made to the midst of a crowd of persons, who were gathered about the house, and who were watching the scene with great interest.

After the confession, Mrs. Sickles went to her mother's room and wrote a letter to her father, and then returned to her husband's room. Mrs. Sickles made no objection to admitting the justice of her position in the most affecting language.

A despatch of the 27th, from Washington, to the Richmond papers, gives the details of the catastrophe on that day, which our own despatches have briefly alluded to:

Mr. Sickles, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, discovered Mr. Key making signals, from the rear Lafayette Square, when he (Sickles) left his house immediately, which is nearly in front of the Executive mansion. He met Mr. Key, who was conversing with Mr. Butterworth, of New York, and charged him with having dishonored him, and destroyed his domestic peace. He immediately shot Key with a revolver—one of the balls entering his left side and lodging under the skin on the opposite side of the body; another shot took effect in the right thigh, near the femoral artery.

As Mr. Key was falling he implored Sickles not to kill him, when a third shot was fired, which took effect in the right side, glancing from the body, from which death ensued in a few moments.

The body was taken to the National Club House, and a Coroner's jury summoned. In their verdict, they merely stated that his death was from the effect of pistol shots, fired by Sickles.

After this act was accomplished, Sickles went to the residence of the Attorney General, who advised him to deliver himself into the hands of the officers, which he subsequently did, and was conveyed to jail for further examination to-morrow.

Henry Evans, the Negro Preacher.

In the course of his autobiography, Bishop Capers refers to some of those remarkable characters who may be found in many parts of the South to shame our abolition brethren, and who are denominated "black preachers."

The account of Henry Evans, of North Carolina, exhibits one of these:

Henry Evans was confessedly the father of the Methodist Church, white and black, in Fayetteville, and the best preacher of his time in that quarter, and was so remarkable as to have become the greatest curiosity of the town; inasmuch that distinguished visitors hardly felt that they might pass a Sunday in Fayetteville, without hearing him preach—Evans was from Virginia; a shoemaker by trade, and I think, was born free. He became a Christian and a Methodist quite young, and licensed to preach in Virginia. While yet a young man he determined to remove to Charleston, S. C., thinking he might succeed best there at his trade. \* \* \* This determined him to stop in Fayetteville, and he began to preach to the negroes with great effect. The town council interfered, and no entreaty could prevail with them to permit him to preach. He then withdrew to the sand hills out of town, and held meetings in the woods, changing his appointments from place to place. No law was violated, while the council were effectually eluded; and so the opposition passed into the hands of the mob. These he worried out by changing his appointments, so that when they went to work their will upon him, he was preaching somewhere else. \* \* \*

Happily for him, and the cause of religion, his honest countenance and earnest pleadings were soon powerfully seconded by the fruits of his labors. One after another began to suspect their servants of attending his preaching, not because they were made worse, but were decidedly better. The effect on the public morals of the negroes, too, began to be seen, particularly as regarded their habits on Sunday, and drunkenness. And it was not long before the mob was called off, by a change in the current of opinion, and Evans was allowed to preach in town. At that time there was not a single church edifice in town, and but one congregation, Presbyterian, who worshipped in what was called the State-house, under which was the market; and it was plainly Evans, or nobody, to preach to the negroes. Now, of the mistresses, there were not a few, and some masters, who were brought to think that the preaching, which had proved so beneficial to their servants, might be good for them also; and the famous negro preacher had some whites as well as blacks to hear him. Seats, distinctly separated, were at first appropriated to the whites, near the pulpit. But Evans had already become famous, and these seats were insufficient. Indeed, the negroes seemed likely to lose their preacher, negro though he was, while the whites, crowded out of their appropriate seats, took possession of those in the rear.

Meanwhile, Evans had represented to the preacher of Bladen Circuit how things were going, and induced him to take his meetings-house into the circuit and constitute a church there. And, now there was no longer room for the negroes in the house when Evans preached, and for the accommodation of both classes, the weather-boards were knocked off, and sheds were added to the house on either side; the whites occupying the whole of the original building, and the negroes those sheds as a part of the same house. Evans' dwelling was a shed at the pulpit end of the church.

"It was my practice to hold a meeting with the blacks in the church directly after morning preaching, every Sunday. And the Sunday before his death, during this meeting, the little door between his humble shed and the church entered for a last farewell to his people. He was almost too feeble to stand, but supporting himself by the railing of the church, he said: 'I have come to my last word to you. It is this: None but Christ—Three times I have had my life in jeopardy for preaching the gospel to you. Three times I have broken the ice on the edge of the water, and swam across the Cape Fear, to preach the gospel to you. And now, if in my last hour, I could trust to that, or to anything else but Christ crucified, for my salvation, all should be lost, and my soul perish forever.'

Mrs. James Gordon Bennett.

Is the reigning queen of aristocratic revels in the Court Circle at Washington, and James Bennett is her lord through the life—delicate education, which, doubtless, the father of "Mary Ann" properly appreciated, and will repay by renewed assiduity in education of the Administration. The young lady is a description of the honors done to the daughter of this old Scotchman, whose very appearance is an ovation and who holds her levees at the executive mansion, while the social summit of Washington correspondents enlarge upon the same theme. The correspondent of the New York Post, writing of the President levee, on the night of the 22d of February, says:

"The President gave his last public levee last evening. The crowd was very great, as the city is filled with strangers, all the hotels being packed. Mrs. James Gordon Bennett occupied the same room with Mr. Buchanan, and by his direction the crowd were presented to her as well as to Miss Lane. Indeed at one time, it was difficult to tell whether the levee was Mrs. Bennett's or Mr. Buchanan's. The two occupied a sofa together in the reception room for about three-quarters of an hour, the President himself introducing his friends to Mrs. Bennett. The latter was elegantly attired after the latest French style, and was decked with jewels in abundance, and in her hand a very choice bouquet, put up in a very unique manner."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing on the 24th, is very much enthused with the epidemic female-Bennett admiration which has attacked the Court Circle, but we can only copy a paragraph of his worthy enthusiasm which spreads voluminously over much fair paper. We hope the "ancient families" are properly subservient.

"Mrs. James Gordon Bennett died with the President yesterday. It is rumored on the Avenue that the Marine Band was stationed in the long saloon of the White House, discoursing sweet music whilst the graceful hostilities of the Presidential household were being extended to this pure, elegant and lovely woman. Her receptions, as I understand, are to be ovations; carriages are to approach her residence, 'heads fronting East,' and the ancient families of Maryland and Virginia are to enroll their names before being admitted to the presence of the lady of the Editor of the New York Herald."

From Arizona.

We publish to-day a letter from Messrs. G. W. & J. P. Brock, two young men from this county, who went out some time since to the reported gold region in Arizona. These young gentlemen are of undoubted veracity, and what they say can be relied on. The letter speaks for itself.—*Frontier News.*

Fr. YUMA, Cal., Feb. 26th, 1859.

Dear Father:—I write you a few lines to let you know that we are well and will give you some of the particulars of our trip.

After taking the stage at Belknap, we had as pleasant a time as could be expected; saw a great deal of very dry country, and but little timber or grass. Arizona, as seen from the road, is the poorest looking country I ever beheld. Were I at home, I would stay there. Father I want you to stay where you are, I expect to return home some day, and with try the west no more. If that part of the west which I have not seen, be as poor as this I have seen, I would not give much for it. I regard the excitement concerning gold here as a perfectly humbug. There are a few men here making money, but I see no chance for any. Tell those who contemplate coming here to find gold, that they will miss it, and my advice is to remain at home. We expect to start for California to-morrow morning, to try our luck there. You need not write until you hear from us again. In the close, we subscribe ourselves your sons.